The People's Korea

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Korean, Zambian Leaders Call for Int'l Sanctions against S. Africa

(See related article and Feb. 24 banquet speeches on pages 1-2, in the previous issue)

The Feb. 24-28 official goodwill visit of Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda to the DPRK greatly contributed to developing the friendly relations between Korea and Zambia and South-South cooperation.

To borrow President Kim Il Sung's words, two countries have "agreed on stepping up the joint action of the world progressive peoples who are advocating Chajusong in the struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, to safeguard national independence and peace, to expand and develop South-South cooperation and to establish a new equitable international economic order."

"We have also reached an excellent agreement on further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Zambia in all fields of politics, the economy and culture," he stressed.

His remarks came in a speech at the Feb. 28 banquet Mr. Kaunda gave in honour of the DPRK President.

The leaders of the two countries also shared the view that international sanctions against South Africa are needed to "force the minority racist regime in Pretoria to abandon the inhuman system of apartheid."

President Kim Il Sung denounced the United States and other Western imperialist forces for the active support for the South African racists "who are brutally repressing the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and perpetrating acts of aggression against Angola, Mozambique and other neighbouring frontline states."

During his five-day visit, Mr. Kenneth David Kaunda held a series of talks with President Kim Il Sung. Though the content of the talks was not given, the KCNA said they "took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere."

The Zambian President highly appreciated the achievements made by the Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

"The achievements you have made in the five main areas of human endeavour, namely the political, economic, social and cultural, technological and scientific and defence and security spheres, constitute a monumental edifice and testimony to the dynamic leadership which you, Comrade President, have continued to give your people since the triumph of the socialist revolution in this country over reactionary and imperialist forces," he stated in his Feb. 28 banquet speech.

Talks between DPRK President Kim Il Sung and Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda were held in Pyongyang on Feb. 25. (Rodong Sinmun, Feb. 26)

The Zambian party and state delegation visited many places in Pyongyang which included Mangyongdae, Kim Il Sung University, the Korean Film Studio, Kwangbok Street, Rungra Stadium and other grand construction sites of the capital city.

After visiting Mangyongdae, he made the following entry in the visitors' book:

"This place is not only important to this country alone but to the whole of mankind.

"For here was born a man who was destined to change the course of history of mankind.

"Yes, he was born to change history and he changed it – we therefore are here witnessing the birth and growth of history of socialist revolution.

"We say to Comrade President we love and respect you because of what you are, because of what you have done and because of what you are doing. Long live the great revolutionary!

"We really are very proud of you. Please carry on for history is not complete without your name."

When he called at the Korean Film Studio, President Kaunda said it was important, above all, to decolonize a society and win political independence.

He pointed out that the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung had clearly looked through this long before and wisely led the struggle for decolonization in Korea.

The great leader not only wisely led the Korean people but also set great examples for all of us who had been controlled by colonialists, he said, and stressed:

For he has accomplished really a great cause.

While touring construction sites of Kwangbok Street, President Kaunda expressed admiration at the grand scale and peculiar architectural style of building objects.

President Kim Il Sung saw off President Kaunda in a farewell function held on Feb. 28.

General Secretary Zhao Reaffirms Sino-Korean Amity

Genaral Secretary Zhao Ziyang of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Feb. 27 said the relations between China and the DPRK are extremely good, in an interview with the president of the Japanese Asahi Shimbun, according to a Xinhua report.

He said China continues to support the stand of the DPRK for independence, peace and reunification and supports the proposals for a north-south dialogue and tripartite talks involving the north and the south of Korea and the United States.

"China will continue to work for easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and support proposals and steps for it," he said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the C.C., the Bulgarian Communist Party, on Feb. 29 met with a Minju Choson delegation of the DPRK and said he valued intimacy forged between him and President Kim Il Sung.

He highly evaluated friendship between Bulgaria and the DPRK and expressed full support for the DPRK's proposals for peace and reunification.

Statements supporting Korea's peaceful reunification and DRPK's proposals for it were recently made by: Mr. Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front, head of state and government of Burkina Faso; Benin President Mathieu Kerekou; and St. Lucian Prime Minister John George Melvin Compton when they met the DPRK ambassadors to their respective countries.

Cuba Won't Exchange Principle For Gold Medals, Says President Castro

Cuban President Fidel Castro on Feb. 27 reiterated that Cuba would not participate in the 24th Olympic Games as long as the Games were hosted by Seoul single-handedly, in an interview with a reporter of U.S. NBC Television.

Noting that he did not regret Cuba's declaration to boycott the "Seoul Olympiad", President Castro said, "I think that to host the Olympic Games in Seoul is tantamount to holding the Games at the Guantanamo Naval Base occupied by the United States."

"The forthcoming Olympic Games to be used as a tool will not contribute to peace or to the unity of the Korean people, we think," he said, and continued, "If a co-sponsorship formula was realized, we would readily participate in the Games."

He said that it is dishonourable to participate in the Olympiad in south Korea where hopes for democracy have not been realized when the co-sponsorship proposal is rejected.

"We do not exchange our principle for a few gold medals... I think that those who think we must go to Seoul because some other countries have decided to go to Seoul have no thought of the dignity and independence of a country," he stressed.

Meanwhile, the Prensa Latina News Agency of Cuba on Feb. 27 in its commentary said that Cuba's decision is "an example of the moral principle".

DPRK Criticizes US over MIA Issue

The DPRK military authorities on Feb. 29 criticized the U.S. side for sending a request for the transfer of remains of U.S. soldiers on Feb. 16, and again rejected the continuation of talks on the issue through the Military Armistice Commission (MAC).

The senior member of the Korean side to the MAC on the day sent a letter to the senior member of the U.S. side in connection with the latter's request made for the transfer of remains of U.S. soldiers on Feb. 16.

The letter said:

We have repeatedly made clear our stand on the problem of remains, but your side sent us a letter provoking us. It is nothing but an illegal act intended to escape the responsibility for the failure to settle the problem of remains and mislead world public opinion.

The problem of unearthing and returning remains is, by nature, not a problem of character to be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission.

The Armistice Agreement and agreement say that remains should be returned through the MAC only in case they are discovered. But, the unearthing of remains and the problem of returning the discovered remains do not belong to the authority of the MAC.

Failure to solve the problem of remains till today is because the U.S. administration has opposed any negotiation with us which should be promoted, making this problem a political one.

As proposed by our competent department in February 1986, if a "committee for unearthing, transferring and receiving remains of U.S. soldiers" were organized and a working consultation held, the problem of the remains would have already been settled.

At the end of last year, even the U.S. administration did not allow some

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Managua Hits US "Sanctions" against Pyongyang

The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua on Feb. 21 published a statement denouncing the United States for having taken the "sanctions" against the DPRK in connection with the KAL incident.

The statement noted that the U.S. government is hurling abuse and slanders at the DPRK in an attempt to impair the authority of the DPRK, shifting the responsibility for the terrorist act of exploding the south Korean passenger jet, while circulating materials which present no evidence to confirm a criminal act.

"The so-called 'sanctions' announced by the United States on Jan. 21 were an act violating the rights of the Korean people and an act insulting the sovereignty and dignity of the DPRK," the statement said. "Today this is a threat

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Secretary Kim Jong Il Possesses All Leadership Qualities as Successor (3)

(Continued from the No. 1,372 issue)

Korea which is advancing on the principle of the Juche idea places it in the centre of all its struggles to promote people's health.

It is no wonder that the DPRK where children are called kings and queens of the country, is a model country of the world in showing solicitude about mothers and children.

The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, which was completed in 1980, gives a great hope to expectant mothers.

It is a most advanced medical establishment in the world in terms of its scale, convenience and medical apparatuses.

When I think of the modern maternity hospital, my thought turns again to the DPRK President and Secretary Kim Jong Il who has put into effect the desire of the President through the construction of this hospital.

The Secretary pushed ahead energetically with the construction of this hospital, saying that the best things should be given to mothers and children and no labor forces or funds should be spared for the building of hospitals for children.

The hospital has obstetrics, gynecology, delivery, internal treatment, ophthalmology, otorhinolaryngology and dental departments. It has also laboratories, physical treatment and pharmaceutical departments.

The 13-storied hospital with a total floor space of 60,000 square metres has 2,030 rooms and 1,500 beds.

Closed circuit televisions and electronic apparatuses are there to serve the patients.

I described only part of the uncommon ability of the Secretary as a leader.

All these facts show that he is the genuine successor to the revolutionary cause of the DPRK President.

It is very important to have an outstanding leader.

In the course of the protracted and arduous liberation struggle the Korean people dealt hard blows at the enemy. But they paid dearly and went through many turns and twists.

In the early 1920s there was no unity in the ranks of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and the communist movement. And there appeared a tendency to try to rely on others while underestimating Korean people's own strength, that is, tendencies toward national nihilism, flunkeyism and dogmatism.

But it was not overcome because there was no leader who could advance the correct guiding idea and believe in the infinite strength of the people.

After they had President Kim Il Sung as their leader the Korean people started the revolution, advanced it, and finally won victory.

In his treatise "On the Juche Idea" Secretary Kim Jong Il said:

"...the leader clarified the truth that a revolution should be carried out not by anyone's approval or instruction but by one's own conviction and on one's own responsibility and that all problems arising in the revolution should be solved in an independent and creative way. This is another starting point of the Juche idea."

Through their own actual experience the Korean people fully realize the correctness of this proposition.

Why do the Korean people have their boundless respect for the DPRK President, the liberator and leader of the nation? Why do they regard it as their happiness to build socialism along the path of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea under the Secretary's wise guidance?

The history of the international working-class movement verifies the importance of the role played by outstanding leaders in the revolutionary struggle.

Was any struggle of the working class possible without the ideas and practical activities of Marx, Engels and Lenin?

Secretary Kim Jong Il has been conducting his activities for the Korean people, which is a sure guarantee for the continued development of Korea.

Since they are under his energetic guidance, all the Korean people have great respect for the DPRK President and his real successor Secretary Kim Jong Il.

This conclusion does not issue from any theoretical study.

No one can suppress his emotion if one sees the Koreans, men and women, young and old, shedding tears of gratitude when they are received by these leaders.

This is because they have devoted themselves entirely to the welfare and happiness to every Korean.

The Korean people's loyalty to and respect for the two leaders will not be familiar to the Western way of thinking and will not fit in with Western behavior. But the unbiased observers should look straight at this reality of Korea.

–By Prof. F. Epstein,
Graz University in Austria

(Concluded)

The Great Programme for National Union (1)

—In Memory of the North-South Joint Conference and Mr. Kim Gu—

On occasion of the 40th anniversary of the North-South Joint Conference held in Pyongyang on Apr. 19, 1948, we introduce the "Great Programme for National Union" written in 1986 by Mr. Kim Jong Hung and Mr. An U Saeng in memory of the Conference and Mr. Kim Gu.

This article surely helps to essentially understand a historic proposal for convening a north-south joint conference made by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address to open a new phase in breaking the north-south deadlock and to guarantee peace and speed up the nation's peaceful reunification. Following are the excerpts from the article. Subtitles are ours. – Editor

People usually cherish their memories of the old days.

This is all the more so for those in the twilight of their lives. They look back fondly, with deep emotion, on the course they have travelled rather than looking forward to the short time which still remains to them.

Reminiscences of the past may be sweet ones, inspiring pride and self-respect, or painful ones, entailing regret and self-reproach.

Looking back over the past we have one proud and worthy memory, and that is of the days when the historic April North-South Joint Conference*1 took place.

As regards the two of us, we may be considered historical witnesses who had different social and political positions and backgrounds and followed different courses before we were involved in and attended the conference.

At the time I (Kim Jong Hang), secretary of General Kim Il Sung, played a direct part in the work of the joint conference, and during Mr. Kim Gu's stay in Pyongyang, served as his secretary.

I (An U Saeng) was a close associate of Mr. Kim Gu and his partner through good times and bad in China from the time of the "Provisional Government."*2 After the country's liberation on Aug. 15, 1945, I served as his secretary for foreign affairs and took part in the joint conference.

To look back in retrospect the historic days when the General conceived a plan for, proposed and brought about the north-south joint conference is not merely a sentimental remembrance of the past; it is to understand their deep meaning in the context of the present. This is because it is only when we correctly understand the historical importance of great national union and the focal point of this union, even now, that we can accomplish the supreme national task which faces us smoothly. At the same time, its significance lies in the fact that it will enable us to obtain a correct idea of the momentous transformation in the life of Mr. Kim Gu.

Great Programme for Nation-Building

After the August 15 liberation, General Kim Il Sung clearly defined the course our nation should follow.

Addressing the military and political cadres on August 20, 1945, the wise General gave a detailed explanation of the far-reaching plan he had elaborated during the 20-year-long anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and of the conditions prevailing in the country after liberation, and specified the character of our revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

He said:

"With the accomplishment of the historic cause of a national liberation we are now faced with a fresh struggle. On the basis of our triumphant success we must continue to advance the Korean revolution and build a rich, powerful, independent and sovereign state through our own efforts."

The General's great programme for nation-building aimed at building a prosperous and developing independent state in the homeland was further amplified in the Twenty-Point Platform published in March 1946.

However, the farseeing nation-building programme came up against a great obstacle due to the actions of the US imperialists, who have then occupying south Korea, to partition our nation.

With a keen insight into the trend of the situation fraught with a new crisis of national division in spite of liberation, the General formed a united front of people from all walks of life in the north and, at the same time, conceived and furthered a plan to rally all the patriotic forces on a nationwide scale so as to overcome the danger of national division and build a united and prosperous independent state.

When General Kim Il Sung planned and proposed the north-south joint conference, the crisis of division was at a very dangerous stage.

Having established a military government in south Korea, the United States was pressing ahead with its preparations to set up a separate government by combining pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation.

The meeting of the "Soviet-US Joint Commission" which was resumed at Toksu Palace, Seoul, after an interval of a year, was again brought to deadlock because of the unfair claims of the US side which did not accord with the original aim of the meeting.

Deliberately putting obstacles in the way of establishing a unified Korean government which had been agreed upon in the decision of the three ministers' conference in Moscow and seeking to set up a separate government in south Korea, the US imperialists fermented an anti-communist atmosphere by taking advantage of the anti-trusteeship campaign*3 and torpedoed the work of the "Soviet-US Joint Commission," and then illegally brought the Korean question to the United Nations.

Syngman Rhee, who had already begun to state on June 3, 1946 that "the establishment of a separate government cannot be avoided", openly played the role of standard-bearer in the campaign for "separate elections and a separate government" at the instigation of the US imperialists. The situation was becoming grave.

(To be continued)

NOTES

1. **April north-south joint conference** – the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea held in Pyongyang from April 19 to 23, 1948
2. **Provisional Government** – the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea founded by 29 Korean nationalist exiles in Shanghai, China, in April 1919. From 1926 it was headed by Kim Gu
3. **Anti-trusteeship campaign** – a campaign of traitors to the nation against the decision of the Three Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Moscow. The conference of foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain held in Moscow in December 1945 decided that the nations which had been parties to the war against Japan would render assistance in establishing a democratic independent state in Korea. Not wishing to see the establishment of a united independent state in Korea, the US imperialists immediately came out against this decision, describing it as a "plan of trusteeship," and urged the reactionary forces to launch the anti-trusteeship campaign. Although this campaign was carried on under the specious name of rejecting "trusteeship," it was in fact a treacherous country-selling move to facilitate US imperialism's colonial rule over south Korea.

Tasks of This Year in Socialist Construction (3)

—Railway Transport—

(Continued from the No. 1,373 issue)

Railway as Lifeline of People's Economy

President Kim Il Sung said in his New Year address that if we are to provide successfully for the grand construction work being undertaken throughout the country and develop transport in step with the ever-increasing production, we must radically increase the capacity of transport by concentrating great efforts on the railways which are in the forefront of the national economy.

Generally, railways more promptly and surely supply goods for production and construction as compared with other means of transport like cars and ships.

Therefore, railways are a powerful means of transport to put production and construction on a normal basis and greatly contribute to them.

When railway transport is developed above all, the working people can, in a more planned way, keep in production and consumption ties between branches, between production units of the people's economy, and can develop socialist production smoothly.

Railways are a veritable lifeline to normalize activities in all spheres of the people's economy.

Especially, to rapidly develop railway transport presents itself as an urgent demand facing the economic construction of the DPRK.

At present, it is powerfully accelerating its grand projects at high speed and on a large scale throughout the country and dynamically conducting the movement to attain the 10 long-range objectives.

To successfully promote the grand projects, supply of goods needed at the construction sites should be ensured. In order to do so, workers must decisively increase railway transport capacity, a powerful means of transport.

When this is done, balance between production and transport can be ensured better, production and construction rapidly developed and new long-term targets successfully hit.

To Produce 8-Axle Electric Locomotives & 100-Ton Goods Wagons

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The important way of increasing the capacity of the railways at present is to electrify them and provide them with heavy-duty equipment."

Electrification of the railways creates favourable conditions for normalizing transport regardless of natural conditions and seasons and for realizing modernization, fulfillment of heavy-duty service and rapid transit in a means of transport.

Electric locomotives help to solve the problem of transportation load two-three times better than steam locomotives.

Railway lines extending 2,600 kilometers were electrified by 1976, which reach 50 percent of the total length of railway lines in the DPRK. In the period of the second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984), more than 1,500 kilometers of railway lines were electrified and in 1985, the Dukchon-Sinsong railway section was switched to electric traction.

Thus, the rate of electrification has been raised to as much as 88.3 percent in the total length of railway lines in the DPRK at present.

However, the actual conditions of socialist construction in the country which is developing at an unprecedentedly high speed demand urgently a further expansion and development of railway transport.

The tasks facing workers in the field of railway transport this year are to complete the electrification of the sections which are yet to be electrified and produce a large number of eight-axle electric locomotives and 100-ton goods wagons so as to enable the railways to perform heavy-duty service as soon as possible.

This year, the number of axles of electric locomotives will be increased from four and six to eight and the pulling capacity of locomotives will be raised to a heavy-duty service. And 100-ton goods wagons developed by the June 4 Rolling Stock Complex in September last year will be mass-produced and introduced in large quantities.

Meanwhile, workers in the field of railway transport are also pushing ahead with the construction work of new railway lines including the northern railway project already opened to traffic in some sections totaling 100 kilometers.

Workers in this field are vigorously striving to implement the tasks facing them this year.

At the beginning of the year, the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Complex completed sheet metal processing work for one locomotive on the basis of experience gained last year in manufacturing an eight-axle electric locomotive suited to the topographical conditions of Korea.

Now, workers of the complex started manufacturing parts of the frame and body of another eight-axle electric locomotive.

The June 4 Rolling Stock Complex is busy producing of 100-ton goods wagons.

During the third Seven-Year Plan the DPRK will push ahead with modernization and scientization of railway transport and increase its railway transport capacity so as to boost the volume of railway freight transport 1.6 times.

(To be continued)

"Red Flag No. 16," an eight-axle electric locomotive

Resolution on Korea Adopted at Conference of Jurists of Asia & the Pacific

The Conference of Jurists of Asia and the Pacific on Jurisprudence of Peace, Development and Human Rights was held on Feb. 13-15, in New Delhi, India.

At the conference, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the Indian Association of Lawyers adopted a resolution on Korea.

Follows the resolution:

The "Conference of Jurists of Asia and the Pacific" meeting in New Delhi on February 13-15 1988, paid its close attention to the grave situation created in the Korean Peninsula.

Today, tension continues constantly, contrary to the desire of the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the world.

The DPR of Korea set forth a new peace-loving initiative for convening a north-south joint conference to provide favourable conditions for national reconciliation and unity between north and south Korea and will make every effort to realize it.

On the contrary, the US and south Korean authorities have openly proclaimed the stages, once again, of the so-called "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises and concentrate huge armed forces in south Korea, thereby bringing the situation in this region to the brink of war. The "Team Spirit" exercises which has been staged every year in south Korea constitute a risk of a nuclear test war and preliminary war.

The US and south Korean authorities have increased extensively their armed forces around the Korean Peninsula and intensified their violent repression of the south Korean people fighting for independence, democracy and reunification under the pretext of "safely holding the Olympic Games".

It is not only a defilement and challenge to the desire of the lawyers and people who value peace, justice and human rights, but also an act severely threatening peace in Asia and the world.

The United States has occupied south Korea for over 40 years and imposed unbearable national misfortunes and sufferings upon the Korean people. This shows that the United States is disturbing the peace, violating national sovereignty and is the ringleaders of international terrorism.

The conference, considering that putting an end to tension, promoting peace on the Korean Peninsula and accelerating its peaceful reunification are key problems for ensuring peace in Asia and the world at the present stage,

- supports the new proposal of the DPR of Korea to convene a north-south joint conference attended by people in authority from both sides and representatives of all the political parties and social organizations and people of all social standings, as a reasonable way to cease tension on the Korean Peninsula, provide an opportunity, a new change for national reconciliation and unity between the north and the south and peaceful reunification,
- severely condemns manoeuvres to provoke another war perpetrated in south Korea, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, and urges the US and south Korean authorities to withdraw the US troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and take measures to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone,
- demands that the south Korean authorities give up their policy of confrontation and division, stop at once their violent repression against the people and immediately release all those arrested and imprisoned,
- expresses firm support to and solidarity with the south Korean students and people who are fighting courageously for independence, democracy and reunification.

Verification: KAL Incident (2) —Where Has the Fuselage Gone?

(Continued from the previous issue)

Unlike the South African jetliner which was recovered from the seabed at 4,000 metres, nothing has been recovered from the KAL jetliner except a life raft which was found by a Burmese freighter in the Andaman Sea. Considering that the Andaman Sea is only 30 – 200 metres deep it is surprising that no other wreckage has been found.

After the discovery of the life raft most observers expected that subsequent discoveries of parts of the plane would be made quickly.

However, in an interview with Japanese television reporters the Burmese authorities stated that they had not been asked to look for any more wreckage.

If the plane crashed into the sea near where the life raft was found then ocean currents would almost certainly have washed fragments of the plane up on the Burmese coast. When other jetliners have crashed into the sea before ocean currents have always resulted in some wreckage being washed up.

Initially, the south Koreans speculated that the plane had "exploded in midair" while it was flying between Addis and Tavoi over the Andaman Sea.

However, an air traffic controller at Rangoon airport said that when the ill-fated jetliner sent its last communication it was further west than the south Koreans assumed.

Could this be an attempt to obscure where the aircraft actually went down? At first, the south Korean investigation team searched the mountainous region along the border between Burma and Thailand and suspended the search of the sea after only five days.

South Korean authorities claimed that the registration number "KAL No. 1-S-25" was on the life raft. However, this number was only on a cylinder of nitrogen which was inside the raft. The registration number of the life raft which can be traced to the KAL plane, has never been revealed.

After the disappearance of the plane the south Korean authorities were more interested in the extradition of Kim Hyon Hui than they were in the recovery of the plane. However, the search for wreckage is important, not only to provide clues about the crash but also out of respect for the bereaved families.

The search was suspended within 10 days and the task force search team disbanded shortly after the extradition of Kim Hyon Hui. This led to hunger strikes and demonstrations by members of the bereaved families who felt that the south Koreans were not interested in recovering the dead bodies and wreckage.

There are two pieces of "evidence" concerning Flight 858, the life raft and Kim Hyon Hui's confession. The life raft was hardly damaged but items stored inside it were severely damaged. This is not what you would expect. Kim Hyon Hui's confession has also been proven to be a fabrication.

Perhaps if more wreckage was discovered the south Korean plot could be exposed.

Chart is a reprint from south Korea's Dong-A Ilbo dated Dec. 12, 1987.

Hyundai Workers Stage Strike

More than 700 workers of the Ulsan Hyundai Engine Co., on Feb. 26 staged a strike which began with an all night sit-in at the company.

They accused the Roh regime of arresting trade union members for conducting trade union activities.

They demanded that the arrested trade unionists be released immediately and the newly elected trade union chairman recognized.

On Feb. 22 seven members of the union were arrested during a hunger strike to demand the right to conduct trade union activities and the withdrawal of accusations against the newly elected trade union chairman.

NCD Declares to Continue Struggle

The National Coalition for Democracy, the largest pan-national dissident organization, issued a statement on Feb. 22, declaring that it regards Roh Tae Woo's presidency as "completely illegal."

In its five point statement the NCD said, "We reconfirm that Mr. Roh Tae Woo was a ringleader in the massacre of Kwangju citizens."

The NCD said that Roh Tae Woo's regime is nothing more than another dictatorial regime that would incur opposition by the popular masses in the future.

They also said that they would continue to fight for democracy with the united strength of the whole nation because Roh Tae Woo came to power illegally.

The NCD played the major role in the June uprising last year which demanded direct presidential elections and the establishment of a democratic government.

Families of Pol. Prisoners Demand Release of All the Dissidents

The Council of Families for Democracy issued a statement on Feb. 27 demanding that the Roh Tae Woo regime release all political prisoners.

It said that the Roh regime "excluded people who have been devoted to the movement for democracy in its amnesty."

The statement also said that the "amnesty" is designed to "weaken the democratic movement."

It called for the immediate release of all political prisoners and the lifting of surveillance on certain people.

The Roh regime released some political prisoners on Feb. 27. However, they have still detained those involved in the arson of the American Cultural Center in Pusan and other dissident leaders.

Immediately after their release on Feb. 27 from Anyang Prison near Seoul, dissident students sat down in front of the prison and chanted anti-government slogans. (AP)

Seoul Exploits Japan's Press to Foster Anti-Pyongyang Opinion: FEER

Here are excerpts from an article of Far Eastern Economic Review dated Mar. 3 entitled "Playing the media":

South Korea is given credit for remarkable skill in the way it "orchestrated" coverage of the affair in the Japanese press. Although Kim's confession was made live on Seoul TV, analysts claim that South Korean authorities leaked many subsequent details to selected Japanese media, rather than to the local media in Seoul, some of whose coverage was described as distinctly thin compared to most of the Japanese press.

By distributing favours to selected Japanese reporters, and some US correspondents, Seoul evidently managed to keep the Japanese media alert to the story while also increasing its own credibility. Reports carried in South Korean press might not have been as credible as those carried by independent Japanese, or other foreign newspapers.

An 11-page special report on the affair in the March issue of the prestigious *Bungei Shunju* monthly magazine is seen by some analysts as a particularly good example of South Korean publicity techniques. The report consisted almost entirely of answers (by a team of "South Korean investigators") to questions that tended to throw doubt on the authenticity of the South Korean Government version. The answers refuted doubts which had been raised in the popular Japanese press about Seoul's account, while simultaneously suggested that Pyongyang might have been guilty of disinformation in most of its attempts to detect contradictions in the South Korean account.

However, as examples of disinformation by Seoul itself, analysts cite a number of early (and initially successful) attempts to place stories in the Japanese press identifying Kim and her accomplice with known North Korean diplomats or intelligence agents. But, the news that Kim had "confessed" that she was trained in Pyongyang by a Japanese woman, code-named Lee Un Hye... *(omitted)* was not leaked to the Japanese media, but announced in Seoul, apparently one day ahead of a deadline which had earlier been agreed with the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

This manoeuvre "makes sense," analysts said, given the peculiar nature of the story. The Japanese media, on receiving a tip-off from a foreign source about the abduction of a Japanese citizen, would have checked the story with the local police before publishing it, and might have hesitated to do so without confirmation that the person existed. In fact, after the abduction story the Japanese police spent more than a week leafing through thousands of records of missing persons – including those of the three couples who disappeared from beaches in 1979 – without finding anyone who fitted the description given by Kim.

The failure of the police to trace Lee may be "natural enough," one source suggests, given the many unrecorded disappearances that are believed to occur in Japan. However, the possibility also exists that Lee's nationality may simply have been invented – conceivably by Kim herself – as part of a propaganda campaign designed to impress Japanese opinion. One reason for questioning the existence of Lee is that Pyongyang could easily have used an ethnic Korean to teach Kim Japanese language and customs because there are many long-term Korean residents in Japan who are both "native" speakers of Japanese and politically committed to North Korea.

"Americans Out with N-Weapons!"

U.S.'s Aggressive Mil. Policy Denounced Worldwide (3)

—U.S. Should Withdraw Its Troops & Nukes from S. Korea and the World—

(Continued from the previous issue)

Song Jae Ryong
Editor

Olympic Games vs. War Game

Olympic Games are not war game. No arms buildup is necessary. The U.S. imperialists and south Korea's Chun-Roh junta are pushing the situation on the Korean Peninsula to a dangerous phase, abusing the Olympics for their political and military aims.

The Reagan administration openly announced that the Pentagon was willing to deploy warships and planes on and around the Peninsula to "protect" the 24th Olympics.

The New York Times said on Feb. 7 a preliminary plan calls for deployment of one or two aircraft carriers escorted by 6 to 10 warships each off the Korean coast during the Games from late September to early October and for some of the U.S. warplanes based in Japan to be sent to Korea.

In addition, some of the amphibious warfare battalions in Okinawa would be moved to Korea and monitoring by U.S. reconnaissance planes and intelligence satellites would be intensified, the Times added.

Earlier than this, the daily said, at least one battalion each of U.S. infantry and Marines will be airlifted to Korea to take part in the annual Team Spirit military exercise in late March.

What is all the more serious is the fact that a triangular Washington-Seoul-Tokyo military axis is being formed actively.

The military axis is intended not only to pave the way for the overseas dispatch of Japanese Self-Defense Forces units including their advance into the Korean Peninsula, but to provide "legal" conditions for aggressive acts by the "ROK" army to the Asian-Pacific regions.

The Reagan administration's basic strategy for armed forces stationing there makes it possible for the American fingers to pull their nuclear hair-triggers on the Korean Peninsula.

If a Second Korean War should break out, it would not be confined within the Korean boundary but would develop surely into World War III.

N-Weapons in "ROK" vs. INF Treaty

President Kim Il Sung said: "... the United States is not at all justified in having brought nuclear weapons to south Korea and made it a nuclear base in confrontation with us who possess no nuclear arms. If these nuclear weapons are aimed at another socialist country, they ought to withdraw them from south Korea now that they have concluded a nuclear disarmament treaty with the Soviet Union."

However, the Reagan administration stated that it would not reduce its forces in south Korea in defiance of serious demands in the United States and other countries and the Pyongyang authorities' constructive proposals for multinational disarmament negotiations and unilateral arms cuts even after the Washington-Moscow signed the INF treaty.

In December last year a U.S. think tank published a report demanding the White House pull out all its military forces from south Korea in the next five years. – the report written by Dong Bandow, a senior fellow at the Cato Institute and a former special assistant to Reagan.

He said "... the defense guarantee must be eliminated entirely.

"The American infantry division should be withdrawn during the first two years and the air forces and other units during next three, after which the (Washington-Seoul) Mutual Defense Treaty should be terminated.

"To protect America's interests, the administration should develop a plan for a phased troop withdrawal whose final stage would be the termination of the Mutual Defense Treaty. A withdrawal from (south) Korea would allow the United States to remain the dominant Pacific power if it wished. But it would also reduce the risk of war by eliminating one of America's seemingly interminable military commitments," it said.

The 13 commissioners of a blue-ribbon advisory commission who include former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former presidential national security advisers Z. Brezinski and W. Clark stated early this year in a report presented to President Reagan that "the United States should move beyond doomsday nuclear weapons which could be fired in regional conflicts in the Third World and elsewhere without triggering all-out war between the superpowers."

And what makes us watch the situation on the Korean Peninsula with high vigilance is the fact that the Reagan administration, along with the Seoul authorities, is now strengthening its military ties with Japan.

Commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific Hayes on Jan. 16 had huddles with the director of the Japanese defence agency on a visit to the United States, at which he revealed the criminal intention of the U.S. imperialists to keep occupying south Korea permanently, hammering away at the poppycock that "it is not the time to discuss the question of the U.S. forces pullout from south Korea."

It is not accidental that the utterances were made by a top-level warlike servant of the U.S. right after the Pyongyang authorities proposed the convocation of a north-south joint conference to dispel the dark cloud of war heavily hanging over the Korean Peninsula and realize north-south reconciliation and unity.

It is absurd that the Washington authorities regard the nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea as a "deterrent" to somebody's "aggression on the south" and a "nuclear umbrella" to ensure south Korea's safety.

Edwin Reischauer, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, said in the New York Times Magazine (Nov. 16, 1986): "Under present conditions the North would not be foolhardy enough to take on the South, especially in light of the American tripwire of ground forces and air bases in south Korea. A northern invasion of the South has little credibility and northern subversion even less."

The situation on the Korean Peninsula poses no threat to the "security" of the United States.

The White House rulers advertise that the situation there is a "threat" to the "security" of the US. This is an absurd argument invented to justify the stationing of U.S. troops in south Korea and their war policy.

The DPRK is a nuclear-free state and a member of the non-proliferation treaty. The Korean people do not want a war and there exist no nuclear arms or vehicles in the north.

The soldiers of the 25th U.S. Infantry Division arrive at Osan Air Base on Mar. 8 from Hawaii aboard a DC-10 aircraft to participate in the large-scale field training maneuvers in the central region of Korea as a part of "Team Spirit 86".

When Washington brought nuclear weapons to south Korea and made it a nuclear base, it aimed to change south Korea into a bridgehead against Pyongyang and other socialist countries.

The White House rulers define south Korea as a "forward nuclear base" for their nuclear strategy.

If south Korea were to be a military base against the northern half of Korea alone, so many nuclear weapons would not be necessary.

If these nuclear weapons are aimed at another socialist country, they ought to pull them out from south Korea now that they have concluded a nuclear disarmament treaty with Moscow.

Need to Improve Pyongyang-Washington Relations

To peacefully solve the Korean issue is a common desire not only of the Korean people but of the people of the world.

A continued division of Korea and a north-south military confrontation is a constant threat to world peace.

Particularly, the U.S. imperialists' schemes to unleash a Second Korean War pose a grave challenge to the life of mankind.

Nuclear war preparation by the Washington-led imperialists on the Korean Peninsula are being stepped up under the "U.S.-Japan Security Pact" and other aggressive treaties of military alliance.

It can be said, therefore, that the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue is linked with the destiny of world peace. And to guarantee peace on the Korean Peninsula and speed up Korean reunification is directly related to the struggle to realize the common cause of peace and security of the world's peoples.

World peace and security depend mainly on the United States responsible for increasing tensions.

With regard to this, Bruce Cumings, associate prof. of the University of Chicago, said: "The time is at hand for the U.S. government and its citizens, to reflect on its historical and contemporary responsibility for the continuing tension on the Korean Peninsula and to move toward entirely new policies that would seek reduction of tension, relations with the North, and the eventual reconciliation and reunion of the two Korean states."

However, the Washington authorities have refused to accept the three-way talks proposal between Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul made by the DPRK.

The Reagan administration has no justification for rejecting the Pyongyang's proposal.

The White House should take a positive stand to improve the Pyongyang-Washington relations.

Originally, relations between the U.S. and Korea began with the military occupation of south Korea. Washington's occupation policy that has violated national sovereignty and endangered peace on the Korean Peninsula, can never be justified.

The United States must respond affirmatively to the constructive offers by the DPRK to seek a way for peaceful settlement of the Korean issue.

Anti-War, Peace Struggles In S. Korea

South Korean people's voices calling for anti-American, anti-war, anti-nuclear struggles for peace have recently been heightened despite the U.S.-backed Chun-Roh junta's oppression.

The General Student Council of Seoul National University on Aug. 8 last year issued a document entitled "On the occasion of an Anti-War, Anti-Nuclear Peace Conference" at a public anti-nuke and peace rally.

It demands "withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons, signing of a peace agreement, opposition to simultaneous entry into the U.N. and promotion of the nation's reunification through the co-hosting of the Olympics."

(To be continued)

Resident Korean Businessmen Gather Here for Promotion of Joint Ventures with DPRK

The meeting reviews the past two-year activities of joint ventures with the DPRK and participants renew their determination to further develop the bussiness.

Korean traders and industrialists in Japan, who have been promoting joint venture business with the DPRK, gathered on Feb. 27 in Atami, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

The gathering was organized in order to push forward joint venture business with the DPRK according to the guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

About 130 resident Korean businessmen engaged in joint venture business with the DPRK and personages concerned participated in the meeting.

First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was present there together with other Vice Chairmen Sin Sang Dae and Chon Yon Sik, the director of the Economic Bureau of the Chongryun CSC, the chairman of the board of directors of the federation and the chairmen of prefectural headquarters of the federation.

Introduced at the meeting were congratulatory messages from the Korean International Joint Venture General Company and the joint venture companies of the DPRK.

Vice Chairman Chon Yon Sik of the Chongryun CSC, who is concurrently chairman of the Committee for Promoting Joint Venture Business with the DPRK, made a report of the board of directors of the committee.

He referred to the development of joint venture business achieved in the past two years, experiences and the tasks that lie ahead.

He reviewed the past activities of the committee and said: In June 1986 the Study Committee of the Joint Venture Business with the DPRK was organized. Later it was developed into the Committee for Promoting Joint Venture Business with the DPRK in April 1987.

The Korean International Joint Venture General Company was inaugurated at the end of October 1986. The council meeting of the Korean International Joint Venture General Company was held in Pyongyang at the end of October 1986 and in November 1987. The economic delegation of the DPRK visited Japan and Chongryun's economic delegations visited the DPRK. In addition, meetings to exchange techniques with Japanese specialists were held.

In a very short time, Vice Chairman Chon said, various meetings and activities were held among resident Korean businessmen in Japan in connection with joint venture business with the DPRK.

As a result, he said, tens of contracts and agreements were signed between the DPRK and resident Korean businessmen.

He put emphasis on the necessity of making further efforts for the development of joint venture business based on the achievements attained in the past two years.

His report was followed by the speeches of three resident businessmen, who told the meeting about their experiences in joint ventures with the DPRK. Their speeches impressed the audience.

First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu of the Chongryun CSC made a concluding speech. He said:

Important experiences have been gained and progress made in the past two years in developing joint venture business with the DPRK. The Committee for Promoting Joint Ventures with the DPRK was organized and it has done a lot of work during a short span of time since its organization.

Lectures and meetings were held, when matters related to the purpose, significance, possibility and prospect of joint ventures with the DPRK were discussed. Economic delegations of the DPRK, Chongryun's economic delegations and Japanese specialists shuttled between the DPRK and Japan.

First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu thanked resident Korean businessmen in Japan for their efforts to explore the new possibilities of joint venture with the DPRK.

He continued:

The second and third generation Korean businessmen in Japan are actively joining in joint ventures with the DPRK in order to contribute to the socialist construction of the fatherland as well as to the development of their own business. The Santama and Yamaguchi headquarters of Chongryun are addressing themselves to joint ventures with the DPRK.

He mentioned the care extended by President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il and continued:

Joint venture business with the DPRK is one of the important patriotic tasks of Chongryun which must be successfully carried out under the new circumstances in which the Korean community is placed in Japan.

He underlined the importance of promoting joint ventures with the DPRK in cooperation with Chongryun's prefectural headquarters and prefectural headquarters of the Federation of the Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan.

Chong Dong Son, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pyongyang Silk Joint Venture Company, said that following the production of yarn, his company would start producing fabrics in coming autumn.

Prior to the meeting a video tape on the activities of joint ventures with the DPRK in the past two years was shown together with the performance by the Kumgangsan Art Troupe.

Exhibited at the hall where the meeting was held were the products of joint venture companies and informative data on them.

"Team Spirit 88" Denounced By Korean Nationals Here

Resident Koreans gathered on Mar. 1 to protest the "Team Spirit 88" joint military rehearsal.

Korean residents living in the Kanto area assembled for a meeting on Mar. 1 to protest against the "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises.

Among the attendants were Han Duk Su, chairman, and Li Jin Gyu, first vice chairman, of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and other Chongryun workers.

First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu delivered a speech in which he demanded that the U.S. and south Korean authorities stop the military exercises immediately.

The nuclear war games are the largest of their kind and involve over 200,000 troops. The first vice chairman pointed out that the DPRK has proposed many solutions for the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. Among these proposals were the establishment of a nuclear free zone on the peninsula, a reduction in the size of the armies and an end to military exercises.

He also urged the Japanese government to discontinue their hostile policy and discriminatory measures against the DPRK and Chongryun and demanded that they guarantee the human rights of Korean residents in Japan.

He went on to say that Chongryun would support the DPRK proposal to convene a North-South Joint Conference as well as fighting to bring about the reunification of the fatherland.

He was followed by some Japanese guests who expressed their solidarity with Chongryun in protesting against "Team Spirit 88" because it will significantly increases tensions on the Korean Peninsula. They also said that they would do everything in their power to make the Japanese people aware of the fact that the DPRK had nothing to do with the KAL incident.

Among the Japanese guests were Kubota Manae, vice chairman of the Special Committee for Countermeasure on Korean Issue of the Japan Socialist Party; Mishima Shizuo, director of the Education and Culture Bureau of Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan); and Shimizu Sumiko, general secretary of the Japanese Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity with Korean Women.

Entrance Exams for Choson Univ. Held

Photo: at Choson University

Entrance examinations for Choson University have just been held on Feb. 22,23 at the university, and in Osaka, Yamaguchi and Hokkaido prefectures.

All the examinees were Korean residents in Japan who either study at Korean or Japanese high schools.

Choson University, the only overseas university of the DPRK, has eight faculties. These are, the Politics and Economics Faculty, the Literature Faculty, the History and Geography Faculty, the Management Faculty, the Foreign Languages Faculty, the Engineering Faculty, the Science Faculty and the Teachers' Training Faculty.

The university has produced many Chongryun workers including teachers, engineers and scientists, and plays an important role in the education of Korean residents in Japan.

Babies for Sale

South Koreans Make Them, Americans Buy Them

(Continued from the previous issue)

Once they get to the United States, some Korean adoptees face problems. Like other adopted children, they have to come to terms with their identity. But these identity problems are compounded for children adopted from abroad.

"Youngsters who come from different countries, who speak different languages and belong to different races, have several more hurdles to clear," says Lou Simmons, assistant director of the Lane County juvenile department in Eugene, Oregon, home of Holt International Children's Services.

"When they're young, they're cute and cuddly. When they grow up, they're going to have problems with discrimination," says Simmons, who eighteen years ago adopted an Eskimo when the child was two-and-a-half.

The Eugene area, because of the presence of Holt, has had an unusually high number of Korean children. "We've seen some of them fail," Simmons says. "Often times, parents adopt kids because they want a baby. But babies want to grow up, and when they get to be pubescent and adolescent, some people throw them away."

**'Babies want to grow up,
And when they get to be pubescent and adolescent,
Some people throw them away.'**

*– Lou Simmons,
Assistant director of the Lane County
juvenile department in Eugene, Oregon*

Marjorie Hendrickson has been a social worker for twenty-three years for the Lane County children's services department. She, too, has seen many Korean adoptees.

"By and large, they've assimilated well," she says. "It's been a good life for them."

Racism is an issue, Hendrickson acknowledges. The irony, though, is that it affects American black adoptees more severely than adopted Koreans.

"The Korean kids do have some problems, but not as much as the black kids," says Hendrickson. "This society is more accepting of Korean children than blacks. It's too bad, there's something terrible in this society the way it views blacks. I kept hearing from adopting parents when they were applying for a child: 'Any race but black,' 'Any race but black.' The general rule is, the lighter the skin, the easier the time the kid has."

Black social workers in the United States strongly oppose the adoption of black children by white families. They view it as a form of cultural genocide.

"We are opposed to transracial adoptions," says Janice Shindler, associate director of the Association of Black Social Workers Child-Adoption and Referral Service. "We feel black children should be placed with black families in order to maintain their cultural identity and develop mechanisms to survive in this country."

Some Koreans have similar concerns. "As a nation, we must look after the children who are born in this land," says Kim Oknah, president of the Korean Association for Volunteer Effort. "It is very, very disturbing" that Korea allows its children to be sent off to foreign countries, she says.

The human-rights organization for children, Defense for Children International, is split on this issue. "It's a crazy area," says Mike Jupp, the executive director of the U.S. branch. "The North American, Swedish and Finnish peoples say there are kids who are being abandoned and neglected and need a home, whereas the representatives from Third World countries view it as a further example of exploitation of their natural resources. The West, they say, took their sugar, their coal, their bauxite, their gold, and their silver, and now it is taking their babies."

Certainly, the cultural identity of the adopted children tends to be sopped up by the sponge of American society. "One of the miracles of this program is the rapid and good adjustment of these kids into American culture," says Michael Short, an adoption specialist with Lutheran Social Services in Milwaukee, which places Korean children with U.S. families. "In six months, they have some language skills. In a couple of years, they are grade appropriate and Americanized."

**'The Korean kids do have some problems,
But not as much as the black kids.
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The easier the time the kid has.'**

*– Marjorie Hendrickson,
social worker for the Lane County
children's services department*

Adoption-placement agencies in the United States differ as to how much time American adopting parents should devote to stressing Korean culture. For instance, the National Committee for Adoption promotes a book called *Oriental Children in American Homes*, by Frances Koh, which offers eight tips on how to handle this issue. Among Koh's suggestions:

"Teach her about her country's history and heroes – but don't overemphasize them. After all, you're rearing her as an American, and her big holiday, like yours, will be the Fourth of July.

"Wear a perfume that includes the flowers of her country and keep a potpourri of native spices in a basket on her bureau. Cooking with these spices will also carry the smells through the house.

"Buy her a Rice Paddy Baby, a sort of Asian Cabbage Patch doll. She won't care that it comes with its own passport, but she will like having a doll that looks like she does."

The U.S. Government has a double standard. While it allows Americans to adopt babies born in foreign countries, it does not allow foreigners to adopt babies born in the United States.

Not every Third World country places its babies on the export ramp. North Korea, for instance, prohibits it. And some First World countries don't let their citizens adopt from abroad: Great Britain and Japan have laws against it.

In South Korea, however, the adoption business is so efficient that it perpetuates itself. It serves as a sort of safety valve for the social problems of unwed mothers and abandoned children. Rather than address the discrimination against unwed mothers and orphans, the society simply strips the one and exports the other.

That's why some Korean social workers want to put a stop to foreign adoptions. As alternatives, they say, unwed mothers could be supported by the government instead of shunned. And the government could make a more aggressive effort at promoting in-country adoptions.

"I haven't heard the government appeal to the people to adopt Korean children," says Kim Oknah of the Korean Association for Volunteer Effort. "I haven't seen anything on television, radio, or in the newspapers, and I've lived in this country all my life. If the government had a special campaign on this issue, the Korean people would follow gradually."

The babies are crying. United Flight 876 from Kimpo International Airport to San Francisco and Chicago is taking off with five Korean infants aboard, ranging from three to eight months old. They come from Holt Children's Services, and they are headed for Baltimore.

"I'm just the escort," says Kim J.D., who seems frazzled by the responsibility of keeping track of the infants with two other Korean adults. "This is my third time." Kim gave Holt a donation of about $250, and the agency paid for his one-way ticket. He just met the five infants that afternoon at Holt's headquarters in Seoul.

Many of the women passengers take turns consoling and cudding the infants. "She's so cute," one woman says. "I wish I could keep her."

"Don't fall too much in love," the stewardess responds. "They already belong to someone."

(Concluded)

(Excerpts from an article by Matthew Rothschild, the managing editor of The Progressive for the issue dated Jan. 18, 1988)

Korean Skater in Japan Prevented from Competing In USA

"I strained my ears for the starting signal and soothe my nerves by imaging the development of the race as I toe the starting line," said Kim Chang Hwan, a Korean skater in Japan who was to participate in the 1988 World Indoor Short Track Speed Skating Championships for Men and Women held in St. Louis, Missouri, USA, from Feb. 9-11 in the hope that he would qualify for the Winter Olympics in Calgary as a representative of the DPRK.

However, the DPRK skater along with his coach, interpreter and group leader had their visa requests turned down on Feb. 4 by the U.S. embassy in Japan as part of the "sanctions" imposed on the DPRK in connection with the south Korean jetliner incident.

He had received a formal invitation from the Organizing Committee of the World Indoor Short Track Speed Skating Championships and had been informed that he qualified for the championships in accordance with the regulations of the International Skating Union.

Kim Chang Hwan, a third generation Korean living in Japan competed as a representative of the DPRK for the first time at the Winter Asian Games in 1986 and was placed third in the men's 500 and 1,000 metres events.

"Skaters only think about getting in front of their opponents in the 500 metres event. But in the 3,000 metres event we have to go around the rink 27 times. It seems very long. To control my torment in this event I hum a song."

He began skating when he was in the second year of a Korean elementary school. Because he is a Korean living in Japan he has been excluded from attending many competitions. However, he has been actively competing in open tournaments.

Kim Chang Hwan a Korean skater in Japan.

"I'm not conscious of trying to break world records, but winning a race is very important to me," he said. His best time for the 3,000 metres is 5:10 and his goal is to "win a worldwide reputation for the DPRK."

Rodong Sinmun on Int'l Affairs

Here are excerpts from recent commentaries in Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Racists Dig Their Own Graves

The South African racists are ever unscrupulous in their aggressive and subversive acts against the neighbouring countries in a bid to realise their ulterior aim – to maintain the racial rule over South Africa under any circumstances.

To this end, the Botha clique is harshly suppressing the anti-racial struggle of the South African people internally and trying externally to prevent by force neighbouring countries from intensifying their struggle against racism.

Owing to the manoeuvres of the South African racists, the situation in this region is daily growing tense and guiltless people are shedding blood.

With no means and method, however, can the South African racists achieve their purpose.

Today, the peoples of African countries, southern African countries in particular, are keeping their vigorous struggle against the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the South African racists.

Zambia and other frontline countries are dealing collective counterblows at the aggressive manoeuvres of the South African racists and increasing assistance to the fighting countries.

At an international conference held in Lusaka some time ago, Zambian President Kaunda branded the South African racists as aggressors and called for imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions on South Africa to save the lives of innocent peoples.

The frontline countries are taking a joint step in the struggle against the racists.

The South African racists' apartheid and aggression on the frontline countries will result in digging their own graves.

The Botha clique should put an immediate end to the aggressive moves against Angola, give independence to Namibia at an early date and abolish apartheid in South Africa.

If the South African racists continue to act arrogantly they will invite greater denunciation and rejection.

(Feb. 27)

US Schemes to Close Down PLO Offices

The U.S. Congress passed a bill on closing down the information office of the PLO in Washington and the observer mission of the PLO to the United Nations in New York on Dec. 21 last year and it was signed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

This is a vicious aggressive crime of regarding the Palestinian people with hostility and working hard to stifle their just struggle for liberation.

In an attempt to destroy the PLO, the United States labelled it as "terrorist'. Under such preposterous pretext, it arbitrarily closed down the U.N. observer mission of the PLO to block its international activities.

This outrageous measure against the PLO is not only an unpardonable vicious provocation against the Palestinian people's cause of liberation and the world people's cause of peace and progress but also a gangster-like crime of wantonly violating the Agreement on the Protection of Diplomatic Missions to the U.N. and the elementary norms of the international law. This is nothing but an expression of the habit of brigandish aggression on the part of the United States, the habit of brandishing "big sticks" to control the countries which go against the grain with it, small countries, and lord it over them like an emperor.

The United States should cancel its unwarranted measure against the PLO, give up the criminal action to stamp out the just struggle of the Palestinian people and take its hands of aggression and intervention off Mid-East area.

(Feb. 26)

Triumphant Advance of Cuban Revolution Can't Be Barred

The counter-revolutionary elements recently held an illegal meeting to hurl abuses and slanders against the Cuban revolution in the Vedado district of Havana City at the instigation of the U. S. imperialists and the U.S. is spreading a whopping lie that Cuba "violates human rights" and is "smuggling drug".

Such dastardly manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists are an insult to Cuba, a dignified socialist country, and an escalation of their anti-Cuba moves.

The Korean people bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuba plot as a criminal act to impair the authority of Cuba and stifle the Cuban revolution.

The Cuban people under the correct leadership of their supreme leader Comrade Fidel Castro have smashed at every step the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuba manoeuvres and energetically accelerated the revolution and construction, holding aloft the banner of socialism.

Feeling uneasy about this, the U.S. imperialists are running wild to stifle the Cuban revolution at any cost. They seek to create a confusion and divorce the party from the people internally and impair the image of Cuba and isolate her externally.

With no manoeuvres, however, can the U.S. imperialists bar the victorious advance of the Cuban revolution.

The Cuban people are closely united and rallied around their party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro and filled with a determination to defend the gains of the revolution at the cost of their life.

It is foolish to do something against Cuba standing in the Caribbean Sea as a bulwark of socialism. The Cuban revolution is marching from victory to victory. No force on earth can bar the vigorous advance of the Cuban people toward the victory of the cause of socialism.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their anti-Cuba manoeuvres before they meet another disgraceful defeat.

(Mar. 3)

Capital in S. Africa—Facing A Crisis

By Lauren A.
Special to The People's Korea

It is evident that capital in South Africa are failing miserably in their attempts to be dressed for all seasons. While they are choking on their unholy alliance with the regime, no fresh reform breeze that can assist them in preserving the free enterprise system in SA, is coming from the latter. To make things worse for capital, their public image of accommodating the workers and their political aspirations are on the verge of collapsing, as increasingly politicised unions are pressuring them to put theory into practice.

At a conference convened last year by the Institute for Industrial Relations the crisis capital is facing was painfully clear. In addressing the most fundamental and critical issues facing labour and management in South Africa, labour firmly stated their intention of becoming a strong political force. Capital, on the other hand, condemned the effect racial discrimination has on the economic system but have no indication of what actions they will take to eliminate the apartheid policy they so vehemently criticise.

Speaking at the conference, Alec Erwin, Education-Secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), stressed the need for a redistribution of wealth, a rise in the standard of living, which he said cannot take place through collective bargaining only. This he claimed is the reason why the union movement had to move unto the political terrain, focusing on areas of social consumption: housing, education, health and welfare.

In return Nick Binedell, a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand Business School, called on capital to change from a policy of corporate social responsibility to a social-political strategy. He could, however, not explain how he sees this change to take place. Bob Tucker, Managing Director of the South African Permanent Building Society, pointed out that South Africa has a highly paternalistic capitalist system, with a narrowly based, hipersofisticated, first world sector living cheek by jowl with a broadly-based, Third World, subsistence sector. Aggravating this duality, he said, is the system of racial discrimination superimposed on it and the fact that it is legally structured.

The conflict of interests between unions and capital was sharply outlined in the fact that capital wants to preserve the free enterprise system, while, as Duncan Innes – senior lecturer in Industrial Sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand – pointed out, the more conservative, progressive unions are striving towards a social democracy and the leftist progressive unions towards a form of democratic socialism.

Although the trade union movement acknowledges the successes they have achieved through the collective bargaining process, they bitterly criticises capital for being so blinded by these successes, overlooking the fact that working conditions are still only part of the worker's experience, the other part being their standard of living and basic human rights. A reality, capital realises, which if confronted, will put them into direct conflict with the state.

Capital is increasingly reluctant to be pressured by unions into taking a political stance, as such a drastic step, at least for capital, may place them on the road of no return, quite possibly jeopardising the preservation of the free market system. They would much rather passively criticise the regime's reluctance to remove racial barriers than become actively involved in national political affairs, as heightened political conflict in recent months has proved they need the military arm of the regime.

Meanwhile, capital expecting that politicised unions will become more demanding about the redistribution of wealth, especially through their living wage campaign, is implementing strategies of their own to: firstly increase black involvement with the free enterprise system and secondly to get the loyalty of the workers and an identification with the company policy.

Presently the most popular management strategy is Employee Shared Ownership Programmes, in short ESOP's. Most companies implementing this strategy allow for 10% or less company capital to be made available to ESOP's. This in effect means that employees will never have more than a limited shareholding.

ESOP's, a dominant feature of American companies disinvesting, are met by a hostile and sceptical union movement. COSATU emphasized that the only thing they are interested in right now, is a restructuring of the whole economy, not only meaningless fractions of it. The National Council of Trace Unions (NACTU), the second largest trade union movement in South Africa, has a slightly different approach. They argue that ESOP's could be a means of extending worker influence providing workers have a say in all facets of management, production, etc.

At the conference convened by the Institute of Industrial Relations, Alec Erwin suggested that capital and labour should not work against each other but together, to shape the future to be secure for both. Taking all factors in consideration, one can just think what an unwilling partner that will be!

Pyongyang's Letter on GI Remains

(Continued from page 1)

members of U.S. Congress and veterans' organizations and individuals in the United States to receive remains which were unearthed by our relevant department at their requests.

Taking into consideration the fact that in January last, three members of U.S. Congress said they would come to Panmunjom and take part in receiving remains, we had made preparations to transfer the remains. But even this could not be realized because the U.S. administration faked up the KAL incident in league with the south Korean puppets and took "sanctions", groundlessly carping on us, while staging the "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises against us.

The U.S. administration can not escape the legal and humanitarian responsibility for the failure to solve the problem of remains today.

Nicaragua on US "Sanctions"

(Continued from page 1)

against peace and security in the Asian region and a part of the U.S. policy of state terrorism throughout the world."

The Nicaraguan government "calls upon the international community to demand a clear proof of the real criminal who exploded the south Korean passenger jet and not to allow such a hostile campaign to be used as a pretext for heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula," it stressed.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Mongolian People's Republic recently stressed that Mongolia will join the public circles of the world in demanding an end to the hostile campaign against the DPRK.

At a news briefing, he strongly denounced the anti-DPRK campaign of the United States, Japan and the south Korean authorities.

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